

Still another advantage of the invention is a more consistent heat conduction from the electrode tip, thereby increasing lamp life by reducing tip burn back and reducing operating voltage rise.

5 Yet another advantage of the invention resides in the reduced cost to manufacture this less complex ceramic metal halide lamp.

Still other advantages and benefits of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon a  
10 reading and understanding of the following detailed description.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is an elevational view of a lamp assembly according to a preferred embodiment of the present  
15 invention.

FIGURE 2 is an elevational view of a typical electrode leadwire assembly.

FIGURE 3 is a cross-sectional view of the electrode/leadwire assembly formed in accordance with a  
20 preferred embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to the drawings, FIGURE 1 shows a lamp assembly A having a hollow body or lamp envelope 10  
25 defining an interior cavity or chamber 12. The lamp body 10 or ceramic arc tube is a conventional, well known structure to those skilled in the art. In an exemplary embodiment, the interior chamber 12 communicates with first and second legs 16, 18 extending from opposite ends  
30 of the envelope. The legs receive first and second electrode/leadwire assemblies 22, 24 that are electrically connected to an external power source (not shown). Inner ends of the leadwire assemblies terminate within the chamber in spaced relation so that an arc  
35 discharge formed therebetween ionizes a fill gas